

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 15.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, and
April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. DAVIS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKER BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

Entimations.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to
DR SOUZA & Co.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1881.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.

33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.

OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1882.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th
February.

A FLOWERS SHOW will be held in connection
with FLOWER SHOW.

The Gates will be opened at Two P.M. on
each day.

Admission:—First Day, \$1; Second Day,
20 Cents.

Intending Exhibitors are Particularly requested
to send FLOWERS and POULTRY early on the
13th instant, and VEGETABLES and CUT FLOWERS
as early as possible on the morning of the 14th
instant; and also to give at least THREE DAYS'
NOTICE of the classes in which they intend to
exhibit.

Poultry to be attended to during their stay in
the Show by Exhibitor's Assistants.

Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from
the Hon. Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., or Payment may be made at
the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office; either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882.

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN—JUST RECEIVED

CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construc-
tion and Working. "SCOURY'S Esti-
mating Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and
Iron, with Building Data," and other useful
information, from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S
Steam Tramway's for India." The Lot, \$11.

KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1882.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

**HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHO,"**

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.**

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.

**FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).**

**MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.**

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

**FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.**

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS
In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

WINE S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

BRANDY.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

LIQUEURS.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

DOKE'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

**BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE**

**DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.**

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882.

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG
and to
H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, EX "GLENNY,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT OF SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE, CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. Black and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**HAVE FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.**

**CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c., &c.**

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co's CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KELLY & WALSH'S

NEW AND POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Fils d'Antony.....Alex. Bouvier.
Sauvageonne.....A. Theuriet.
Le Comte Kappanyani.....Victor Meignan.
La Fille de Nana.....Sirven and Leveillard.
Le Roman d'un Espagnol.....Pierre Loti.
La Femme Separée.....Sheher-Masoch.
Le Plan d'Hélène.....Adolphe Racot.
La Séduction de Javine.....L. Stephane.
Le Fils d'Adultrine.....Edouard Cadol.

Les Mystères du Hasard.....Parseval Des Schènes.
L'Affaire Matapan.....Fortune de Boisgobey.
Le Manoir des Cédibataires.....M. Maryan.
Chiffon.....Alfred Assolant.
Le Veuve d'Alaine.....Th. Benzon.
Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes.....L. Desnoyers.
Madame ou Mademoiselle.....X. Aubryet.
Le Nabob.....A. Daudet.
Nana.....E. Zola.

JUST ARRIVED.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,
"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER."

100 ILLUSTRATIONS.—PRICE \$3.00.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

**TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.**

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

**FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARETTES, and SETS OF
COLLARS and CUFFS.**

**Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'
and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel
Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery
Gloves, &c., &c., &c.**

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,
and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

C. L. THEVENIN

**COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.**

**CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,
WHISKY, &c., &c.**

**FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES,
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.**

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

**GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION
DEALERS.**

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

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OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
THE HONGKONG DIRECTOR
 WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
 OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

with violence from the person, the number was 35, in 1878, 39 in 1879, 25 in 1880, and 19 in 1881. Cases of burglary, or larceny from dwelling houses, amounted to 113 in 1878, to 101 in 1879, to 53 in 1880, and to 60 in 1881. There were two assaults with intent to rob in 1880, and none in 1881. Taking the total of these real and grave crimes, which caused so much apprehension and alarm, in 1878 they amounted to 173, in 1879 to 145, in 1880 to 81, and in 1881 to 69.

The only other class of crime to which I will refer is one which has engaged a good deal of the attention of his honour the Chief Justice, and that is kidnapping. With reference to that crime, you are aware that Lord Kimberley instructed me to approve in his name of a Chinese Society, which now deals practically with the suppression of that crime, acting in concert with the Captain Superintendent of Police. The consequence is that the smallest number of kidnappings cases that occurred in the year 1881 have I have referred to in 1881, when we had 12 cases. This, I believe, is owing to the operations of the Chinese society, the skill and energy of the police force, and the action of the Supreme Court in passing heavy sentences on those who are convicted of that offence. I believe that by these means the principal kidnappers are at the present moment locked up in our gaol. Amongst the other Ordinances passed in 1881, is Ordinance No. 14, the Companies Ordinance, which introduced some reforms that I have suggested upon my attention to his honourable friend, the senior official member of the Legislative Council. It is an Ordinance that facilitates the work of those commercial associations that are doing so much to utilise the surplus capital of the Colony. In connection with the Appropriation Ordinance for 1882, which her Majesty has sanctioned, I am laying to-day upon the table some dispatches and some financial papers. The financial papers I am putting before you consist, as usual, of the comparative statements of revenue and expenditure of the past year in comparison with the state of the preceding year, and the statement of 1881, amounting to that of 1880. I find that the revenue for the year 1881 amounted to over \$1,100,000, being the largest revenue ever collected in this Colony. You are aware that for some years past I have impressed upon you the fact that in my opinion it was not proper to treat as actual revenue the proceeds of the sale of Crown lands. The proceeds of the sale of Crown lands I have always held to represent the capital of the Colony, and therefore in the figures I shall give to you, I do not include that important item. The sum actually collected amounts to \$1,300,000. The receipts of the preceding year amounted to \$1,056,600, and this last year the amount collected was more than a quarter of a million in excess of that of the preceding year. I shall refer later on to the question of the land revenue, and at present I will only ask your attention to a few of the items in some of the principal heads of revenue. I find for instance taking the item of stamp revenue that the total sum collected in 1881 amounted to \$753,641, in the preceding year it had reached \$727,653, showing an increase of \$26,000. This is due through the Stamp duties and an increase under the majority of items. Bank notes in circulation, bills of exchange, bank cheques, bills of lading, bottom bonds, charter parties, transfer of shares, ordinary adhesive stamps, and a large item for conveyances and assignments. This, I need hardly tell you, is the largest revenue ever collected under our Stamp Ordinance. I might also say that when we called upon the Collector of stamps in 1880 to estimate the amount which would be collected in 1881, he estimated it at \$175,000, so that the increase which occurred that year was largely in excess of his estimate. Now, there is one item in the revenue which, compared with the majority of items, shows no change, viz., \$205,000 from the opium farmer. I had the satisfaction of selling the opium farm for a few years ago at an increase of price from \$132,000 to \$205,000. But it was said that I had rather unduly forced up the price of the farm, and it was anticipated that when next I should have to dispose of the farm, it would be sold at a smaller figure than the current rate; and indeed one of my officials, a man of ability and knowledge of the Colony, in a communication he made in London, to the gentlemen here, expressed great apprehension with respect to the opium farm. I met with respect to the opium farm, in a memorandum which was transmitted to me by the Secretary of State, he said that there would be a falling off in the opium revenue when the opium farm was sold this year. However, these anticipations have not been verified; I have sold the opium farm for 1882-3 for \$210,000, so there has been no falling off in the current revenue, which is \$205,000. Now, in looking through the items of revenue which I am putting upon the table, you will see that in this return it states that there is a considerable increase in what are called licences of opium. The increase in 1881 amounted to \$215. On enquiring that increase, which I find from a return furnished me by my honourable friend, the Colonial Treasurer, Captain Deane, I find the items of that increase are of importance in considering the question of the prosperity of the Colony. I find, for instance, that the items for licences and fees of junks, which amounted in 1880 to \$18,000, increased in 1881 to \$19,839. Now between the years 1880 and 1881, there was also an increase in the foreign shipping, and the foreign steamers purchased by the Chinese. The junk trade also compete with the trading steamers and when we take the trade of the coasting steamers, and the general foreign shipping of the Colony increasing at the same time with an increase in the junk trade, we have a combination which shows the prosperous state of the commerce of this Colony. With regard to the foreign shipping, I have not yet before me the final returns, but as you are aware, the revenue from the light dues furnishes a certain criterion for the increase or diminution of the foreign shipping trade. I find that the increase on light dues from foreign shipping amounted to \$2,660. Well, that is not a very great sum, but it is a reminder that the light dues only amount to one cent per ton, upon the foreign shipping, the small apparent increase means an increase of 266,000 tons on foreign shipping in one year in the harbour. I believe that the tonnage of foreign shipping cleared and entered in Hongkong in 1881 exceeded 8,600,000. There are a few other items, which, though apparently small, undoubtedly indicate mercantile prosperity; those are the increase of our revenues from cargo boats and cargo boats' certificates, from the shipping of sailors, and from the sale of a number of foreign steamers upon all of which items there is an increase in the past year. Under the head of miscellaneous receipts, I find a considerable increase in the revenue from the storage of gunpowder and kerosine. The total amount of revenue under the head of miscellaneous items in 1880, was \$66,695, whereas in 1881, it was \$18,294. The taxation of the Colony is at the present moment at precisely the same figure as it was when I first became Governor of Hongkong in 1877, and the increase in revenue is due to the fact that there is an increase of revenue dependent upon the progress and prosperity of the Colony. I have not to ask your attention to the expenditure of the Colony. The expenditure in 1880 amounted to \$885,500, whereas in 1881 the amount was somewhat larger, viz., \$895,000. The difference, you will observe, between the revenue collected in 1881 and the expenditure of that year is about \$200,000. You will, perhaps, inquire what has been done with that expenditure, and especially what has been done with the increase of revenue under the head of works and buildings. I find that the expenditure on works and buildings in 1881 amounted to \$59,781, as compared with \$50,681 in the preceding year, showing an increase of \$9,000. Under the head of what are called miscellaneous services, there was an increase last year of \$11,000. Now, with respect to works and buildings, the items showing an increase consist of repairs to buildings, amounting to \$14,008,

pared with \$1,993 in the preceding year, a large cause of increase is the typhoon breaker in Causeway Bay, the expenditure upon which is \$30,095. The work is proceeding, and it will be so far completed before the next typhoon season, as to furnish at that time, if we should have a typhoon, a substantial protection to the tank population. There has been a slight increase in the amount of salaries and allowances paid to the staff. There is an increase in the telegraph. The Police Department has \$5,000. As you are aware, our telegraphic communications are now connected with all the police stations in the Colony. Two small submarine lines have been laid across the harbour, and you are also no doubt aware that we are substituting iron posts in the place of the ordinary wooden poles. Amongst the other miscellaneous items which account for this increase I find the item of compensation to Mr. Coughtrie of \$1,500. The Police Department has a claim against the Government for a considerable time ago, in 1878, at all events an injury which he stated was done to his dwelling-house by the bursting of a drain, and he held the survey Department responsible for it. He applied for \$1,500, and, after a very long inquiry into the matter, I am happy to say that the Earl of Kimberley sanctioned the claim, and that the sum of \$1,500 has been paid to him. As to the ordinary services of the Colony, such as the provision on an efficient police force, providing a proper drainage system, and the Praya Wall, I have no doubt what is required for the other establishments in the Colony, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government has not been in any way backward; I think my hon. member on my left, the head of the police force, will bear me out in saying that any expenditure required for that force has never been refused by the Executive, and the same, I think, will be said by the gentlemen at the head of the Harbour Department. As to our roads, streets, and bridges, I am on the whole perfectly satisfied with the state of affairs in this respect, and I have no doubt that any assistance I have rendered to Mr. Bowdler, that any assistance that I have rendered to that gentleman, I am prepared to sanction; and I believe the condition of our streets and roads, so far from being unsatisfactory, is highly creditable to the Survey Department. On the whole, gentlemen, I think you have no reason to be dissatisfied with the expenditure you have voted, and with the mode in which it has been laid out. There are certain works, which I was anxious to see carried out several years ago, with which at that time I remember the surveyor-General expressed his inability to deal until the return of the Praya Wall had been completed. There is a provision for a new gaol on Stone Cutters' Island. That is a matter which has been pressed very much upon my attention by the Government, and the Earl Kimberley has expressed an opinion that that is the only suitable site for the gaol. You are aware also that the work of establishing an Observatory at Kowloon is a matter of importance, and you would also probably know that the plans and estimates for a new Water Police station at Kowloon have been laid before Her Majesty's Government. As to the water supply scheme, I know that I proceeded some months ago to Peking, to instruct the British Resident as to what is known as the Tiyam scheme. He recommended the getting out of persons from England who were capable of conducting technical work necessary for the carrying out of the scheme. I telegraphed for them, and in the meantime a question has been raised by a very eminent gentleman now in the Colony, Mr. Chadwick, as to going back upon the still more expensive scheme, in contrast to the later Tiyam scheme, and he is about to report upon the matter to Her Majesty's Government. As to the water supply scheme, the Government has been delayed by a representation properly made to the surveyor-General, who is now in London. The staff of the Observatory have been referred to eminent scientific authorities in London, and I am awaiting instructions before beginning the work. The question of the Gaol is also before the secretary of state, and having been referred to the surveyor-General, the question has arisen as to the number of prisoners to be accommodated. When last I addressed you upon this subject, I thought we should provide accommodation for 750, and upon that subject the question has arisen as to how far it might not be possible to have the gaol situated on Stone Cutters' Island, made to accommodate 800 or 700, and the 200. That question is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Now, having mentioned Mr. Chadwick, who I am happy to say is in the Colony, and is about to report to Her Majesty's Government upon some questions connected with the sanitation of the Colony, questions which have been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, as appears in the instructions given to Mr. Chadwick, by representations—constant representations, as Lord Kimberley says—by the official command of the Chinese Government, and the system of drainage, which, he says, is injuriously affecting the health of the troops under his command. The sanitary state of this Colony is always a question of great interest to us; and their being 900 or 1,000 European troops in the Colony, the medical supervision gives us an opportunity as it were, by means of the mortality of the troops, of testing its sanitary state. I do not by any means assert that the mortality and sickness among the troops shows the general mortality and sickness in the Colony, because it is generally greater among the troops, but during the year the mortality among the troops we arrive at some conclusion as to the condition of the houses in the vicinity of the barracks. The complaints to which Lord Kimberley refers are made by the Officer Commanding the Troops in Hongkong in 1879, 1880, and 1881. I have before me a return of the mortality among the troops during those three years, and I find that the number of deaths amongst the white troops—that is amongst the men, women, and children of the European troops, amounted to 22 in 1879; in 1880 this had fallen to 18; last year, 1881, it only amounted to 12. As you are aware, as I have just said, that the return from the military authorities indicate, there has been a steady decline in the mortality of the white troops in this Colony of late years. Now taking a return of the same years, which has just reached me, of the whole population of the Colony, we find that taking the male population in 1879, the death rate among the Chinese amounted to 35 per thousand, in 1880 it had fallen to 29 per thousand, and in 1881 it had fallen to 24 per thousand. These figures are eminently satisfactory, as showing a steady improvement in the health of the Colony, and a steady decline in the mortality of the Chinese population, or any other cause, the sanitary state of the Colony for the last three years has been getting worse, instead of steadily improving. Now, on this subject of the health of the troops, there is one topic which I have not referred to before, but which I must touch upon now, because I am instructed by the secretary of state to prepare an Ordinance, the object of which is to prevent the spread of Disease. Ordinance No. 11, which I have just mentioned, I think you will no doubt remember that in December 1877, and in January 1878, I took the responsibility of appointing a Commission to inquire into the operation of this Ordinance, and the Registrar-General's proceeding in connection with it. You will also remember that one result of the appointment of that Commission, and the inquiry that began in 1878 was that statements were industriously circulated throughout the Colony to the effect that certain abuses, which I adopted to put an end to abuses that I found in operation

under that Ordinance, would cause an increase of contagious diseases amongst the troops. Those who had not an opportunity of knowing the facts circulated these rumours throughout the Colony, and I believe even to this day it is generally understood in some quarters that though it was admitted that the Ordinance was not intended to prevent revolting abuses; though it was admitted that it was impossible any Government could sanction some of the abuses which were detected by the Commission, yet nevertheless putting a stop to them, and especially of the abuses caused by the employment of paid informers, the stopping of these matters it was said undoubtedly caused an increase in the amount of disease amongst the troops. I need hardly say that the Ordinance was passed at the end of the year 1876, and that during the Troops here many years ago. It had been devised for the troops, and for what was called protecting the soldiers and sailors. Now, in looking to the result of changes I felt it my duty to make, I recently asked for a return from the Military Authorities showing the number of soldiers suffering from contagious diseases during the four years past; that is, during the time that the reforms which I felt it necessary to introduce had been in operation. Here are the figures which have been furnished to the Colonial Secretary by the Military authorities, commencing at the end of January last. In 1878 the number of soldiers suffering from these diseases amounted to 188, in 1879 to 182, in 1880 to 164, and in 1881 to 136. You therefore see that the abolition of abuses in the management of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance has had a similar effect to that which took place in the more important one of our penal legislation. I will not dwell upon that subject further than to say that in the instructions given by Lord Kimberley to me, important changes are indicated in the existing Ordinance; and these Ordinance is now being revised by my duty to submit the draft of the first instance to the Secretary of State, and when it has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, it will be laid before you. I believe I used the words "revolting abuses" in reference to those which I put a stop to. They are in fact the words used by the Earl of Kimberley himself in referring to some abuses I found existing in Hongkong. There are, on the whole, gentlemen, no reasons to be disappointed with the sanitary state of the Colony. The returns indicate a steady improvement in the public health, and in the health of the troops, and I am not satisfied with the health of the Colony nevertheless. I think that the town of Victoria might be made a model of sanitation with its position on the slope of a hill, the possibility of obtaining an almost unlimited supply of water for drinking and washing purposes, and having here a native population which will readily carry out the Chinese custom by which the sewage and refuse is carried out of the town, and used for agricultural purposes. Having a population accustomed to that sensible practice I have very little doubt this Colony will be a model of sanitation, and I think that the other day, when Mr. Huxley said that some Orientals nations that we had been in the habit of calling barbarous, were actually more civilised than ourselves in the mode in which they treat sewage, and he referred especially to the Chinese, and their mode of dealing with it. It is a subject in which we may have something to learn from the Chinese. In England people are now reconsidering the question of the underground drainage system to carry off excrementitious matter by water supply, and some eminent—some of our best—sanitary authorities are in favour of what is called the "dry" process. There is no doubt, in this Colony, other things necessary for good sanitation. Eighteen months ago I called for information from the survey Department as to the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the poor, and recently I have been again in communication with the leading Chinese inhabitants of the Colony on the subject, and the result is that a system of private baths which now exists to some extent for Chinese, for which twenty cents are paid—that system can be extended, and I believe the poor will be able to afford long and themselves of the hot wash-baths, where the beginning will be extremely moderate, that is, at a scale of one or two cash. The baths and wash-houses, with a moderate supply of warm water, can be built without much expense. You will require a certain number of them, and when the plans are completed I will have much pleasure in submitting them to you and asking for the moderate vote that their cost will entail. Now I have told you that the item from the sale of Crown lands, which reached in 1881 the sum of \$205,680, I was not disposed to treat as one of actual revenue. I respect to that item has also been taken into consideration in the Colony. I have seen it stated, and I understand it has been pretty generally whispered, that the sale of Crown land effected in 1881 was really a speculative sale, that the Crown sold lands for sums far higher than purchasers were entitled to pay, and that the land so sold would not be applied to practical purposes, but was in reality intended for speculative purposes, that is, for being sold from one person to another, no buildings being erected upon the lots. You are well aware that at one time in the history of this Colony much money was made, and large purchases of land were made, and a lot of the land and certain portions of the Colony which to this day have been unused. There were bought for speculative purposes and they remain idle. A similar charge appears to have been made as regards the sale of the Crown lands in 1881. This is a matter of public interest, and I have therefore asked the surveyor General to favour me with a return of the various lots sold in 1881 by the Government, with a statement as to what has been done or is proposed to be done with the land and the value. I find that the first lot was a small lot No. 6, and it was sold for \$3,500 to a Chinese gentleman. It was said that he is erecting a number of houses. The next lot sold in 1881 was lot No. 26 at Kowloon, a Marine lot. That has been sold to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, as you know, one of the most flourishing of its kind in the East, which is doing an immense good in the Colony. That was purchased with a view to the erection of houses for the workmen employed at the dock, but the buildings are not yet commenced. The next lot was sold to Messrs. Bellies and Chater for \$12,525 and upon that the godowns and houses are being erected. The next lot was sold to Mr. friend Mr. Bellies in the presence of my hon. friend Mr. Bellies. I may say that though the godowns are not yet finished some of them are actually let, such as the demand for business premises in the Colony. The next lot was a small one, sold for \$1,768, purchased by a European gentleman for a lawn tennis ground, which has been constructed. The next lot, for \$2,025, was also sold to my enterprising friend, Mr. Chater, and upon that lot there have been erected the new godown for the storage of kerosene and other goods worth about \$20,000. The buildings are nearly completed. There was a small inland lot sold to Mr. Ede, which is still unoccupied. The very important lots were sold at Bowrington Lai 'Wai Yeung, one for \$10,025, and the other for \$6,045, and upon those lots that Chinese gentleman is constructing, as you all may see, a large sugar refinery. The site selected is that, as you know, has remained perfectly dry and grass-grown up to this year. The site for the sugar refinery is now being built. It is the site that a sugar refinery, as such, has been

for the constructed in the Colony of Hongkong, for the sugar refinery a little further to the east, which is called the East Point Sugar Refinery, consists of buildings which, as you are aware, were constructed originally with a view of doing something to remedy the inconvenience felt by the sugar refiners at present situated at the place now here a Mint. Sir Hercules Robinson constructed those fine buildings for a Mint. They were subsequently sold—I think it was unfortunate—for less than a third of what they cost, but I am bound to say they are now usefully employed by an energetic company, the China Sugar Refining Company. With regard to the other refinery being built by the Chinese a little nearer the town, the machinery for that building is being obtained from Scotland; it is of the best kind, with the latest improvements, and the machinery and buildings will cost about \$500,000. I find that a small lot, inland lot No. 676, was sold for \$510 to a European gentleman for the storage of timber. Near there is a lot sold for \$2,525 to another European gentleman for kerosene godowns. These godowns have been nearly completed. The next lot, a small one, sold for \$205, is still unoccupied. I come now to a very important sale that was effected at Kowloon of marine lots No. 20 and 21, sold, one for \$29,025 and the other for \$24,025. They have been purchased by Mr. Chater. The ground is now being cleared and made ready for occupancy some time ago of examining the plans and estimates, and with respect to that important work I have been furnished by Mr. Danby with a memorandum in which he states—

The ground on the beach at Kowloon between Teluk-tai and the Royal Naval Coal Sheds was sold lately by Government to some influential capitalists in the Colony, who propose utilizing it for the purpose of erecting a large dock or wharf, near the Royal Naval Coal Sheds there. The ground will be reclaimed by them, a strong sea wall being erected in front of and for the whole length of the site, and the water in front of the wall will be kept at low tide level of the sea well so that vessels of large tonnage can go along-side and either discharge or take in cargo, at any state of the tide. It is estimated that the dock will be able to receive the largest and strongest gales by the Kowloon hills. Men-of-war and steamship anchor immediately in front of this place during the typhoon season. It is estimated that the dock will contain a total area of about 375,000 tons, and the capital that it will have been laid out on the project when completed will exceed one million dollars.

I find the next lots are lots brought up by European friends of mine, some as sites for bungalows on the hills—Messrs. Alford, Ede, Remedios, Stephens, and others. The ground is still unoccupied. I find certain Crown lands were mentioned to me as being available for sale for a small amount of money. This land was sold. In point of fact I believe that on that lot there will be constructed a dock of large dimensions, for some of the Chinese gentlemen who purchased that valuable piece of Crown land have expressed to me their regret that Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant* should be seen leaving this harbour to proceed to Nagasaki to be docked, and they undertake that when they have an opportunity of making their new dock, Hongkong will then have a dock capable of taking in the largest vessel in Her Majesty's service. I find certain Crown lands which were mentioned to me as being available for sale for a small amount of money. This land was sold. My hon. friend on my left (Mr. Beilios) has those works in hand also. Upon that site there is now being built, as you see, substantial and magnificent godowns, and I think some of these, as many as nine of them, though not yet finished, are actually let. Finally, I come to a lot with respect to which there has been a good deal of talk, inland lot No. 837, which was sold for \$24,000 to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. That is a lot about half-way between this and Shaui-ki-wan, at a place called Quarry Bay, and the only reason why any one could purchase such a large tract of land at a larger price than it really ought to expect for land that is perhaps with reference to the sale of that lot an incident occurred which might give rise to the idea there was some speculation. I think it was \$5,000 or \$6,000 that in consultation with Mr. Bowdler we arranged as the sum at which the upset price for that lot should be fixed. I may mention that, as usual in such cases, I received representations from Mr. Bowdler that the upset price was somewhat too high. From time to time in 1881, with respect to the lots at Lung-tung especially, I myself considered considerably more than enough to put the survey Department recommended. Representations were made to me on the subject, but I did not feel justified in reducing the price. But with respect to this particular lot I understand, in fact it is a matter of notoriety, commented on in the public Press, that though the upset price was something like \$6,000 a gentleman attended at the sale and ran the price up to \$24,500. Well, there can be no doubt whatever from all I understand, if that gentleman had obtained the lot for \$24,500, it would not have been for the purpose of erecting upon it a sugar refinery. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, indeed, put upon the market in 1881 a piece of land which I am disposed to think will be one of the best sugar refineries in the Her Majesty's Colonial empire. When I was Governor-in-Chief in the Windward Islands I had an opportunity of seeing a remarkable sugar refinery built at St. Lucia, which at that time was supposed to be the best in Her Majesty's colonies. Having seen the plants and estimates of the new sugar refinery, with an account of the machinery now on its way out, obtained from Blake, Barclay & Co., of Greenock, I have no hesitation in saying we are about to have a sugar refinery which will compare as completely with the refinery at St. Lucia. The manufactory will consist of a building having nine floors; it will be constructed to a great extent of iron, on the modern system and with the latest machinery. The total sum which will be expended on the undertaking when completed will not be far short, I believe, of £200,000. Now that is, gentlemen, a detailed account of what was done with the Crown lands sold by me in 1881. There is nothing in that narrative showing what is called land speculation; on the contrary, it shows how judiciously, considering the necessities of the Colony, have been introduced, that the necessity of providing more mercantile space has been felt by the merchants, and that our manufactures are increasing, and you will notice, and I am happy to notice, that not only has there been an increase of enterprise and prosperity on the part of the foreign community, but also on the part of the Chinese. Some time ago I observed, in referring to the progress of India, that the Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, looked forward to the time when certain public works in India would be undertaken by private enterprise. When you consider that it is done by the Government in this Colony, you cannot but notice how small the amount really is which we lay out in public works as compared with what may be done by private enterprise and capital when the Colony is really prosperous. Sir Hercules Robinson entertained the scheme of forming a Praya Wall at Kowloon and wharves running from it out into deep water so that steamers and ships could go alongside. The expense was considerable. The scheme was contemplated by the Government, but it was felt that the Government could not make it. Now it is being undertaken not by the Government, but by private enterprise, and I am sure you will agree with me that nothing can be more healthy, as a sign of our prosperity, than that works of this kind should be undertaken, not by the Survey Department but by private enterprise. The Government could hardly afford to lay out a million dollars on a work of that kind. Of course the sugar refinery to which I have referred is one that belongs to the domain of private enterprise. It is manifest whatever you may wish to do, to improve the revenue returns by the general commerce of the Colony, by the fortunate position of the Colony with regard to the diminution of crime and the greater comfort and ease of every one as regards the protection

of life and property—whatever indications of prosperity may be seen, in that it is also one that deserves congratulation that, in the history of Hongkong, there never was a time when there was more enterprise among all classes of the community, Europeans as well as Chinese. And there is one class of enterprise, an intellectual enterprise, to which I have great pleasure in referring. I myself have the honour of belonging to the Inns of Court in London. I passed an examination in Lincoln's Inn, some of my learned friends who are present know that at those examinations there are young men from Oxford and Cambridge, London University and King's College, and the great competition is for the studentships or scholarships given at Lincoln's Inn. Last year a young man born under the British flag in this Colony succeeded at that examination in defeating his competitors from Oxford and Cambridge, from London University and from the Scotch and Irish Universities, and in three of the subjects of examination he obtained first place. That is Mr. Ho Kai, a gentleman born in this Colony. I think it is a matter well to congratulate ourselves upon and that young gentleman, who has been called to the bar will arrive, I think, this month in the Colony, and I am sure you will all join with me in welcoming him. My attention has been called by the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony to one or two things in which they are especially interested, and I have had under my consideration a scheme they have put before me by which wealthy Chinese in this Colony might have an opportunity afforded them of putting aside a certain portion of the money they make, investing it in such a way as to benefit their descendants and also to benefit the Colony. I may briefly say it is a system of forming a species of trust property which may be administered by a certain number of the Chinese community, perhaps those who under one of our Ordinances conduct the affairs of the Tung Wah Hospital, and to that body of Chinese will be given from time to time considerable sums by wealthy Chinese which will be invested by the trustees in certain portions, say seven-tenths, to be appropriated so as to benefit the descendants of the donors by giving them education, and in other ways, the remaining three-tenths to be devoted to the public interests of the Colony in general. A scheme of that kind, carefully elaborated, has been recommended to me by what I am justified in describing as the Chinese community of the Colony. They have put it before me. I am disposed to give it the most favourable consideration, and I mention it with satisfaction because it is a further indication of the real progress of Hongkong. As long as these gentlemen, who, as you know, now represent the wealthiest taxpayers in the community, as long as they desire to establish themselves and their descendants in the Colony for ever, so long we have a guarantee for loyalty and good order. On the whole, gentlemen, in opening the Legislative Session for 1882 I think we can all look forward, without anxiety, not only to the present year, but to the continued prosperity of the Colony.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—Will your Excellency inform me if I shall not be in order?

HIS EXCELLENCY—No. We must adhere to the Order Book.

OPIMUM ORDINANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to Amend the Opium Ordinance No. 2 of 1858." He explained that it was introduced by direction of the Secretary of State, its object being the protection of prepared opium in transit through the Colony.

VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to amend the Vehicles Ordinance, No. 6 of 1864."

NATURALIZATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY moved the first reading of Bills for the naturalization of Lai Shun Ting, Chan Teng Cho, Ng Li Hing, Yau Chong Peng, and Chan Man Wing.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said he trusted that before these Ordinances were passed schedules would be attached describing who the gentlemen were to whom they referred. In other cases it had been merely the naturalization of a name. In the latter case they knew who was intended from the preamble, but with regard to the other bills which had been passed he had in his employ some gentlemen who might claim them, as their names corresponded with the naturalization Ordinances, and there was nothing to show who was naturalized.

HIS EXCELLENCY said he thought the suggestion a good one.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the form adopted with reference to the Ordinance was one adopted in another Colony where it had been in force for years, and the few Colonies in which it was necessary to be passed by legislation were in cases of individual naturalization, and it was a form which, as His Excellency was aware, had received the assent of Her Majesty's Government, and although there might be a schedule he did not think it would be at all proper to attach such a schedule.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that although it might not be necessary to attach such a schedule he thought the information asked for might be given.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said the description might be given in the preamble.

Hon. N. C. GIFFORD said the age should certainly be given.

The Bills were read a first time.

THE TRAMWAY BILL.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, Chairman of the special Committee on the Tramway Bill, presented the report of the Committee.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS—There is a small matter which requires consideration. It has occurred to me, and I should like in my duty if I omitted to mention it. I stated it at our Committee meeting, but was directed by my honourable friend the Chairman to bring it forward at this assembly. We are all aware that hitherto, whenever it has been found necessary to improve thoroughfares, the level of the roads has been raised at the discretion of the Surveyor-General. At the examination of this Bill at a meeting of the Tramways Bill Committee it was elicited that in certain cases when roads happened to have been higher than the pavement of houses on either side, and when it was so desired by the owners, the compounds of such houses were raised equally with the new roads, but the Surveyor-General told us that no compensation was demanded and none was granted. I say it is unfortunate for the taxpayers that no such questions have been raised as yet, because in the case of houses so affected claims might have been made for them to be rebuilt. If the door were opened to such claims I dare say the coffers of the Government would be soon emptied and there would not be money enough to meet the demands. In raising the floors of houses, the ceilings are brought nearer to the ground, consequently a three-storyed house in course of time becomes a two-storyed house, permanent injury being thus inadvertently done to the property. Rents are reduced on account of the smaller accommodation, and the property depreciates in proportion. For this reason, I maintain, householders have so far contributed their mite towards improvements that have been accomplished, consequently it will be only fair for the Tramways Company to contribute their quota towards raising the level of the streets. Now under this Bill as it stands, when wishing to raise the level of roads in future the Surveyor-General will have to remove and to lay tramways at Government expense. For my part I shall be happy if the enterprise of my hon. friend should receive a further concession, but as the largest foreign taxpayer himself, my hon. friend and your Excellency as the custodian of the public purse, will be better judges,

speaking generally, I presume it will be a hardship for the taxpayers to be compelled to incur an expense which they have not been in the habit of incurring in the past. It will be borne in mind that the roads have not gone to the tramways, but that the tramways have come to the roads. Considering the concessions that have been granted to the Tramways Company, I think it is fair, in the event of circumstances necessitating it, that they should pay for removing and relaying their own lines; otherwise, irrespective of cost, I am afraid improvements to roads would be a thing of the past. On every attempt at improvement the Surveyor-General would be haunted by the dread of the expense; it would prove a perfect bugbear to him; and eventually it would be found that no improvements would be undertaken.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON asked at what stage the matter was at present.

HIS EXCELLENCY said the actual motion before the Council was that the report be now considered. They would have to go into Committee of the whole Council upon it.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON moved that the consideration of the Bill in Committee be adjourned until to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called attention to the fact that in the minutes of the special Committee the names of the members present at the meetings were given and the names of those absent, and the names of the Attorney-General had been given among the latter throughout. He asked for an explanation of this, as he had not been appointed on the Committee.

Explanations were given by the Governor and the Chief Justice from which it appeared that the Attorney-General had consented to act on the Committee, but by an oversight the appointment was not made by the Council, and his name had been inserted in the minutes as absent under a wrong impression.

The motion that the Council go into Committee on the Bill to-day (Wednesday) was carried.

CORRESPONDENCE RE "OCEAN."

HIS EXCELLENCY said the Hon. Mr. Johnson had given notice of a motion with respect to the production of the correspondence with the Government of New South Wales relative to the passengers by the *Ocean*, and since then the hon. gentleman had written to say he had no intention of moving for this correspondence. He might say that he was prepared to give what was asked for as what was called an unopposed return, but what was referred to as the correspondence between the Government, as well as he remembered was, with the exception of one letter, telegraphic correspondence. It was a correspondence respecting the alleged prevalence of small-pox and the quarantine laid on the steamship *Ocean* at Sydney, and as well as he remembered he had laid the whole of that correspondence on the table already. He begged to inform the hon. member he could obtain the correspondence as an unopposed return. He would take that opportunity of saying that in the notice as sent "harshness" the "barbarous treatment" of these people. The fact was notices of motion could not be placed on the Order Book if they were themselves irregular or out of order, and any words in a notice of motion which were objectionable could be expunged. That was the practice in the House of Commons, and from time to time they might have seen, and especially in the last session of Parliament, that the speaker had to call the attention of the House to the fact that he had directed the Clerk to expunge certain words from the notices of motion that had been given and the notices appeared in a difference from that in which they had been handed in. They would remember a case in which the Clerk informed Mr. Labouchere that he could not place his notice on the Order Book. Upon that there was an attempted discussion. The speaker prevented the hon. member from proceeding, and said that any attempt to bring a matter by motion or otherwise before the house which he had decided to be irregular and out of order could not be permitted, and he would not put the motion and that Mr. Labouchere at once yielded. In this case he (His Excellency) took the responsibility of having the word "barbarous" struck out. It was a reflection, as it appeared to him, on the government of New South Wales, and it was not desirable any thing of that kind should be allowed to appear in a notice of motion.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON said he withdrew the notice of motion for the reason he expressed in the letter to the Clerk of Council and for other reasons he did not think it necessary to go into at the time. After he had given the notice he received information from his friend the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the effect that a letter had been received from the Colonial Secretary with reference to correspondence between the Chambers of Commerce, and he wished to see that correspondence before bringing the notice on. As to the word his Excellency had referred to, he regretted using it and thought his Excellency had exercised a wise discretion in striking it out. The hon. member proceeded—I shall now be in order in rising to a point of order. It will be in your Excellency's recollection that at the meeting on the 9th August last—

HIS EXCELLENCY—In point of fact a question of order came up upon something being said. After the Order Book has been gone through, with the permission of the Governor hon. members may be allowed to call attention to a point of order. The hon. member himself occupies the remainder of the Order Book, so there will be no inconvenience in taking the regular business first.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I may, perhaps, be allowed to say with reference to the observations that fell from your Excellency when I first rose to this Council, and I hope you, your Excellency and the Council will acquit me of that. The standing Orders are so loosely drawn that it is impossible for any hon. member to know exactly the mode in which business is proceeded with, and it was entirely from inadvertence and want of knowledge that I rose, according to your Excellency's ruling, at the wrong time.

EMIGRATION.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON asked, pursuant to notice, "When the papers relative to Chinese emigration from the Colony, promised to the Council on the 23rd August last, will be presented?"

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, I now lay the papers in question on the table. As you see they are in print. They are voluminous, and I will only say they consist, as I informed you at the last meeting of Council they would, of the Imperial Act of Parliament for the regulation of Chinese passenger ships, the Ordinances now in force, proclamations made under them, and other documents. The point which will no doubt interest the hon. gentleman and the other members more immediately is as to the decision of Her Majesty's Government with respect to contract emigration. When the question was before Council you may remember there was some little difference of opinion as to contract emigration. The emigration officer, an old and most worthy officer of the Colony, has, of late, at all events, reverted to a former opinion he held, namely, that a contract of service should be in writing, and therefore a reference was made to the Secretary of State. I will not read the whole of what I say before you, but you will find here an extract on the subject from a dispatch of mine to the Earl of Kimberley, with which I need not trouble you, but then follows the decision of the Secretary of State. He says—"I have to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch enclosing letter from Captain

Thomsett relative to the difficulty that has arisen as to his duties as emigration officer. The main point at issue appears to be what is a contract of service, and I agree generally with you in thinking it is not necessary every such contract should be in writing." The main point is thus decided and the rest of the dispatch hon. members will have the opportunity of perusing.

THE STATE OF THE ROADS.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—The next question I have to put is as to the state of the roads, to which you have already alluded. You have expressed your opinion that the roads were in an extremely satisfactory state. Now, that was not the opinion of the members of this Council in Finance Committee in August last, and from my own observation and the observation of all those who have had experience of roads, their condition is very much the same as it was then, excepting that the weather is now dry and we don't experience the inconvenience so much. I am afraid your Excellency has not been recently in the neighbourhood of East Point. It is now nine months ago since I called your attention to the fact that along a portion of the Praya in that direction the road was a foot higher on one side than on the other. I can answer for it that nothing has been done to this road since I returned to the Colony in March last. As I described the road, it is at least three quarters of a foot higher at one side than at the other. There are water courses running down it transversely, it is dangerous for vehicles, and there are holes in which any horse might stumble. I am sure the Surveyor-General has not been on that part of the road or he would have observed this.

HIS EXCELLENCY said he might point out to his hon. friend as a point of order, that the question was upon the paper, and it ought to be asked in the form in which it there appeared. It was not in order that there should be a speech made in putting a question. The actual rule in the House of Commons and in Parliamentary practice was that all questions should be limited as far as possible to matters connected with the business of the House, and not put in such a way as to bring out opinion, argument, or inference. They had now heard a certain amount of opinion, argument, and inference very well stated, but it was not in accordance with Parliamentary practice to do this in putting a question. He noticed in Singapore, that the practice was same there as in the House of Commons. No arguments were allowed on questions. The hon. member had asked his question, and he might say that the attention of the Acting Surveyor-General was called to the minute of the Finance Committee, and that that officer, as acting upon it, (His Excellency) had inspected, as well as his leisure would permit him to do, the work which had been performed, and he was bound to say, he was not dissatisfied with the way in which the work had been attended to. There had been a number of visitors in the Colony, who had been in various other colonies in different parts of the world, and they had all told him that in none of these colonies had they seen the roads in such good order as they were here at the present moment. The hon. gentleman entertained one opinion, and he representing the Government, entertained another, that that gentleman was entitled to entertain such an opinion, and a proper way might urge it upon them when the vote for Roads and Bridges came on. Mr. Bowdler's attention was called to the matter, and that officer had done all in his power to put the roads and bridges to a proper state.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON asked "whether final instructions have been received from the Colonial Office with regard to the proposed extension of water supply?" He said it was almost necessary that he should make some observations about another question, as his Excellency had answered the question in part, and some explanation was necessary.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that the answer he should give to the question was that the final instructions had not been received from the Earl of Kimberley. Since the sanitation of the Colony had been taken up by Mr. Chadwick, and until his report was considered by the Government, they could hardly expect to see the matter finally settled.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The Hon. F. B. JOHNSON then asked why the sittings of the Education Commission, nominated on the 27th August, 1880, have been suspended, and when they will be resumed?

HIS EXCELLENCY said the practice had been for the Chairman to call the meetings. He had the honour of appointing the Commissioners, and Dr. Stewart was the Chairman.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON said a resolution was passed in September that the Commission should meet every Saturday. Whose fault it was that no meetings had been called lately he did not know.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER said it was supposed Dr. Stewart was Chairman of the Commission as Colonial Secretary *ex-officio*. It might possibly be that reason that no meeting had been held subsequently. He (the speaker) as Acting Colonial Secretary, presided at one meeting at Dr. Stewart's request. In the next place the meetings were postponed in order that a large mass of the reports from the school masters might be printed.

HIS EXCELLENCY said he had received no communication on the subject from Mr. Stewart. The moment a change took place in the Colonial Secretary's Office the task steps to appoint him a member of the Commission—he had already been an *ex-officio* member—but no communication had been received as to the question of chairmanship. What he would suggest was that, as usual, the Committee appoint their own chairman and proceed as quickly as possible to business.

THE POINT OF ORDER.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—The point of order to which I wish to refer relates to the order of our proceedings. On the 4th instant, Saturday last, I gave notice to the Council of a resolution I should move at to-day's meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The hon. member was informed by the Clerk of Councils that the motion which he refers to was irregular and out of order and could not be placed on the Order Book. That was in accordance with Parliamentary precedent. A motion which, owing to its irregularity or deviation from order, could not be put to the Council is a motion that cannot be entered in the Order Book, nor, for very obvious reasons, can any discussion upon that motion, be indulged in or allowed. As regards the precedents at home, I need not refer to them; you are all familiar with what has taken place; but here in this Colony, we have a precedent to which I may briefly refer. It was a case which occurred some years ago in which a similar notice of motion was given. Without entering into details, I may say the notice of motion to which the hon. member refers, I see was in the morning paper. Here it is at full length. I would venture to point out that this, I presume, has been sent to the Council by the hon. member. Well that is, I don't say out of order, but it is not quite in accordance with the decorum of the Council. It is not usual for an hon. member to send to the papers a paragraph headed "Legislative Council" and then give the motion he intends moving. The fact is, as the speaker of the House of Commons is entrusted with the delicate task of seeing no notice appears which is out of order, so the Governor is entrusted with the same duty here, and one who occupied the chair years ago, I think it was in 1859, found it necessary to decline to allow a notice of motion to be put—fortunately there are very few precedents of any motion of this kind, and it took

us some time to discover if any such motion had ever been brought forward before. It was discussed by the Clerk of Councils. It was a motion moving for papers where some member of Council, or some one else, had addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, and before the reply of the Secretary of State was received, any attempt to move for the production of the papers was held to be out of order, and the Lieut. Governor who was then in the chair declined to let the motion be put, and his proceedings met with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Without touching upon the matter here—you all see what is in the papers—I may say the motion the hon. member sent to the Clerk of Councils referred to a series of papers which he himself had transmitted, through the Governor, to the Secretary of State. The hon. member had exercised his undoubted right of communicating with the Secretary of State, of appealing to the decision of the Secretary of State. It is the right of every member of this Council and of every one in this Colony to appeal to the Secretary of State, but when that appeal is made, and before the Secretary of State decides upon it, the Governor, no one can move for those papers or have any debate or discussion upon the subject. To move for a series of documents which could not be produced without the consent of the Crown being signified would be irregular and out of order.

The words in May's Parliamentary Practice are "a motion will be irregular and out of order which requires the assent of the Crown which the whole of the correspondence is now before the Secretary of State. The hon. member addressed three letters, at different dates, to the Earl of Kimberley, with a vast number of enclosures. All these papers have duly been sent forward to Lord Kimberley. Two other gentlemen concerned also thought fit to address the Earl of Kimberley. One of them wrote two letters to the noble Lord, and the other wrote one. These papers have all gone to the Earl of Kimberley. For my part I think the hon. member would have acted more wisely in not endeavouring to commit what turns out to be an irregularity and breach of order, but in awaiting the decision of the high official to whom he had appealed. The Earl of Kimberley is a statesman, of great experience in Colonial affairs. He has before him in his office the correspondence of this Colony of the year 1859, in which somewhat similar personal matters are referred to. He has had great experience of the Colonies, and for my part I have the most entire confidence in the decision which he will give upon the case submitted by the hon. member. It would be improper to permit any one whatever at the Council table to take a course the effect of which would be to endeavour to appeal from a decision (absolutely not given) by the Secretary of State to some other tribunal. It may be said, and I know a matter of fact it has been said, that the motion contemplated on this occasion would probably not have met with a second and there would have been no inconvenience, because it would have fallen to the ground. But I am bound to follow the precedents I find in my office for my guidance, and finding that in the case of a notice of motion of a similar character the Lieutenant-Governor then in charge of the Government refused to allow such a motion to be put, I felt it my duty to follow that precedent, which is not only a wise precedent in this Colony, but the practice in England.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—Would you kindly favour me with the precedent to which you refer, sir? With regard to the English precedents which you alluded to it appears to me they have no force whatever with regard to refusing to place my motion on the Order Book. But I have no wish to carry on a discussion on that point, but I ask your Excellency to take note I record my protest against a refusal to put on the notice paper notice of motion which I made in due form in accordance with the standing orders. I wish also to ask your Excellency whether it be not the case that the instructions to the Governor with regard to notices of motion is not that any member may move any motion in the Council which he puts in due form on the Order Book.

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the hon. member asks whether any question, if regular, and in order, can be put, certainly it can; but if the means to a question is irregular and out of order, can be put, the answer is that it cannot. With reference to the question of a protest I take the opportunity of mentioning that the Secretary of State expressed the opinion that the member in question in the year 1859 acted very wrongly in using the book of this Council for entering a protest on a subject in which he discussed the point which it would have been irregular to discuss in public Council, and, accordingly, he went on to say, "it was still more undesirable if it is true that the hon. member communicated his protest to the local papers, thereby aggravating the tendency to personal controversy which has been so detrimental to the colony." Therefore I have only to advise the hon. gentleman to await the decision of the Secretary of State, not to endeavour to force a motion that he must know is out of order upon the attention of what is, I believe, a most unwilling Council.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON again rose.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The question had better be at an end.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—Does your Excellency record my protest?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I have read what was written about the former case. If the hon. member chooses to send in a protest to the Clerk of Council, the usual course is that the Clerk submits it to the Governor, and if it be sent in I shall give it my favorable consideration, with great anxiety to have any protest inserted in the book of the Council, but bearing in mind the precedent established by the Secretary of State I can only say as long as the Crown has not decided upon this matter, no attempt can be fairly made by any member of Council to bring a question undecided by the Secretary of State under the notice of Council.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I still desire to give notice of my protest, which I shall make within three days in accordance with the standing orders.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I hope this refusal of a protest may not be going back to old times. I should regret exceedingly anything of that kind. I have seen something of the kind even in my history. I have never known a protest refused or objected to by a President of Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I remember the case to which my hon. friend refers, that is, I have seen it. It was one in which a protest made by my hon. friend was objected to, and I may say to my hon. friend, Mr. Ryrie, I think the protest ought to have been received. I entertain no doubt whatever about it. The matter at present is in this position, that the hon. member has given notice of his intention to lodge a protest; until that protest is actually seen, and until I can ascertain how far it is consistent with the views expressed by the Secretary of State with regard to a former protest, I cannot express any opinion upon it. My hon. friend Mr. Ryrie will bear in mind the difference between the protest he lodged, which was strictly pertinent to the business before the Council—as far as I remember it referred to the estimates and to that protest objection was then taken by Mr. Smith, the Acting Colonial Secretary, I think, but at all events I have no doubt my hon. friend was right in making the protest, and it was in proper form; but this is a different matter as my hon. friend can see, and all I can say is, when the protest comes before me, with all of course to the best of my judgment, ascertain how far I would be justified in giving the widest

possible interpretation to the dispatch of the Secretary of State on the subject.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—Your Excellency will not fail to recollect the subject upon which I addressed the Secretary of State was whether or not a meeting of the Council should be held.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The hon. member cannot go into that. As a matter of fact the documents all of which he sent to the Secretary of State for the decision of the Secretary of State.

FINANCE.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the approval of sundry small payments in excess of the estimates of 1881 which had been passed by the Finance Committee.—Passed.

PAPERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I lay on the table some dispatches in addition to those on Emigration, one relating to the Estimates, the Normal School, the Central School, and some others that I have been pressing forward; and they are being printed, and the moment they are ready they will be circulated.

HIS EXCELLENCY then adjourned the Council until half-past two o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, when the Tramways Bill will be taken into consideration.

VICE-ADMIRAL G. O. WILLES, C.B., will proceed in the dispatch-boat *Vigilant*, Lieutenant-Commander Lindsay, to Canton on Saturday.

No inquest will be held on the body of the late Mr. T. Marr, a medical examination having shown that death resulted from apoplexy.

A TELEGRAM dated London, the 6th inst., states that the programme of the new Egyptian Ministry scrupulously respects international obligations, debt and budget engagements.

REAR-ADMIRAL DUPERRÉ paid a visit this morning to the Italian corvette *Garibaldi*, Captain Enrico Morin, receiving the usual salute on taking his departure from the vessel.

THE British ship *Hindostan* has left the Cosmopolitan Dock, making room for the steamers *Danube* and *Jelano*. The *Andanao* went to Kowloon Docks this afternoon.

WE are given to understand, says the *Amoy Gazette*, that His Excellency Ts'ui, Futai, is shortly expected here from Formosa in one of the Arsenal gun-vessels, en route to Foochow.

WE would remind our readers that the Paris Opera Bouffe Company will appear at the City Hall this evening in Hervé's well-known Comic Opera *L'Éclat Crû*. This will be the company's last appearance in Hongkong.

THE *Wivern*, A. ironclad turret-ship, in charge of Commander Edward F. Day, arrived at her old moorings off the Naval Yard this afternoon. The *Wivern* having had the crew of the *Pegasus* turned over to her temporarily, has been on a cruise to Canton and Macao.

THE *Iron Duke*, 14, Captain Richard E. Tracey (flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.), will proceed to sea on Saturday to expend her regulation ammunition at target practice. The *Iron Duke* will afterwards be taken on a cruise up the Canton river, and anchor off the Bogue Forts, where she will remain ten days.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council, adjourned from yesterday, was resumed this afternoon when the Council went into full Committee on the Tramways Bill. The Council reported progress at Section 129, and adjourned at half-past four until 2.30 to-morrow, sections 17 to 21 being reserved for further consideration.

THE "JEANNETTE" DISASTER.

We take the following particulars relating to the loss of the *Jeannette* from the London Standard:—

WASHINGTON, December 22.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a telegram to Mr. Melville, at Irkutsk, telling him to spare no expense to secure the safety of the missing men, or to ensure proper care in the transportation to Europe of those already found.

BERLIN, December 23.

The telegrams which have been published on the fate of the *Jeannette* evoke the greatest sympathy throughout Germany, and further details are eagerly awaited. They are expected to bring touching records of the dangers surmounted, and of the sufferings and sacrifices of the survivors.

The following telegram was received at the London office of the *New York Herald* yesterday morning:—

"Irkutsk, December 21, 2.5 p.m.

"*Jeannette* crushed by ice; latitude 77.15 north, longitude 157. With boats, and sledges made a good retreat to 50 miles north-west of Lena River, where three boats were separated in a gale.

"The whale boat, charge of Chief Engineer Melville, entered the east mouth of the Lena River September 17, stopped by ice in the river. Found a native village, and as soon as the river closed, put myself in communication with Commandant at Bolomega.

"On Oct. 29 heard that the first cutter, containing Lieut. De Long, Doctor Ambler, and 12 others, landed at the north mouth of the Lena.

"The Commandant at Bolomega sent instant relief to whaleboat party, who are all well. Nindemad and Naros arrived at Bolomega on October 29, for relief for the first cutter, all of whom are in a sad condition, and in danger of starvation; all badly frozen.

"Commandant at Bolomega has sent native scouts to look for them; will urge vigorous and constant search until found.

"The second cutter not yet heard from.

"Telegraph money for instant use to Irkutsk and Yakutsk.

"List of people in boats:—First Cutter.—Lieut. De Long, Dr. Ambler, Collins, Nindemad, Naros, Erickson, Kach, Dressler, Gortz, Lee, Iverson, Boyd, Alexia, Ah, Lem.

"Second Cutter.—Lieut. Chief Danbar, sweetman, Warren, Johnson, star, sherwell, Kuhnner.

"Whale Boat.—Melville, Dandenhower, Cole, Bartlett, Newcomb, Leach, Sandebach, Wilson, Manson, Iniga, Long sing.

"(Signed) "GEORGE MELVILLE Chief Engineer."

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Euphrates* left Singapore on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 12th instant.

The steamer *Gleniffer* left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th instant.

The steamer *Maith* left Sydney for Hongkong, via Ports of Call, on the 2nd instant, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1882 is posted at SUPREME COURT HOUSE for Inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before 14th February, 1882, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the List as a Juror will be excused from Service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved at or before the time above specified.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [82]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
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NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

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No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.
Hongkong

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Docks have suffered a slight reaction since we last wrote. Yesterday the stock was in great demand at 52 per cent. premium, holders refusing to do further business at that rate; to-day there are sellers but no buyers at the same quotation. His Excellency the Governor's remarks at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, referring to the proposed new dock at Belcher's Bay, may possibly have to some extent depreciated the scrip of the old established concern; although this is hardly probable, as the intention of the Chinese to construct a dock at West Point, when a favorable opportunity occurs, has been well-known throughout the Colony for months past. We should say that the slight weakness perceptible in the position of the stock on the market this morning, is merely the ordinary reaction after the extensive transactions of the past few days. Banks are rather firmer than they have been, with buyers enquiring after small lots at 119 per cent. premium. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company is in demand at annexed quotation; but the stock of the China Fire Insurance Company is in demand at an advance on yesterday's rate, and no doubt business will be arranged at 295 per share. Hotels are inquired after at par. With reference to this stock we hear that some very important movements are now under weigh, which, so far as we can gather, appear likely to produce most favorable results. The only actual business there is to report has been transacted in Sugars at 170 per share. The number of transfers effected do not amount to a great deal in the aggregate, but demand for the scrip is decidedly strong, and a further advance in the price current would, from market indications, appear almost a matter of certainty.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—119 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,775 per share.
Y. g. t. s. Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$280 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$960 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$295 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$23 premium, ex div.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—35 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, 50 cents, buyers.
China S. R. Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Ice Co. p. ny—\$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$22 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank bills, at 30 days sight 3/8 1/2
Bank bills, at 3 months sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS—Bank bills, on demand 4/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/6 1/2
ON BOMBAY—Bank, 3 days sight 220 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, 3 days sight 220 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight 7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 7 1/2

OPICUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$600
(Allowance, Taels 36.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$705
(Allowance, Taels 26.)
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$612
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$602
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$612
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$607
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$607
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$612
PERJAN per picul, \$500

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.
Thermometer.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Wind.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Force.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Dry Thermometer.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Wet Thermometer.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Hourly Rain.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.
Quantity fallen.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.	Day & Night.

Direction of Wind, H N NE E SE S SW W NW NNW NNE, &c.
Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 8 to 10 strong, 11 to 12 heavy, 13 to 14 very heavy, 15 to 16 hurricane, 17 to 18 typhoon, 19 to 20 gale, 21 to 22 storm, 23 to 24 violent storm, 25 to 26 hurricane, 27 to 28 typhoon, 29 to 30 gale, 31 to 32 storm, 33 to 34 violent storm, 35 to 36 hurricane, 37 to 38 typhoon, 39 to 40 gale, 41 to 42 storm, 43 to 44 violent storm, 45 to 46 hurricane, 47 to 48 typhoon, 49 to 50 gale, 51 to 52 storm, 53 to 54 violent storm, 55 to 56 hurricane, 57 to 58 typhoon, 59 to 60 gale, 61 to 62 storm, 63 to 64 violent storm, 65 to 66 hurricane, 67 to 68 typhoon, 69 to 70 gale, 71 to 72 storm, 73 to 74 violent storm, 75 to 76 hurricane, 77 to 78 typhoon, 79 to 80 gale, 81 to 82 storm, 83 to 84 violent storm, 85 to 86 hurricane, 87 to 88 typhoon, 89 to 90 gale, 91 to 92 storm, 93 to 94 violent storm, 95 to 96 hurricane, 97 to 98 typhoon, 99 to 100 gale, 101 to 102 storm, 103 to 104 violent storm, 105 to 106 hurricane, 107 to 108 typhoon, 109 to 110 gale, 111 to 112 storm, 113 to 114 violent storm, 115 to 116 hurricane, 117 to 118 typhoon, 119 to 120 gale, 121 to 122 storm, 123 to 124 violent storm, 125 to 126 hurricane, 127 to 128 typhoon, 129 to 130 gale, 131 to 132 storm, 133 to 134 violent storm, 135 to 136 hurricane, 137 to 138 typhoon, 139 to 140 gale, 141 to 142 storm, 143 to 144 violent storm, 145 to 146 hurricane, 147 to 148 typhoon, 149 to 150 gale, 151 to 152 storm, 153 to 154 violent storm, 155 to 156 hurricane, 157 to 158 typhoon, 159 to 160 gale, 161 to 162 storm, 163 to 164 violent storm, 165 to 166 hurricane, 167 to 168 typhoon, 169 to 170 gale, 171 to 172 storm, 173 to 174 violent storm, 175 to 176 hurricane, 177 to 178 typhoon, 179 to 180 gale, 181 to 182 storm, 183 to 184 violent storm, 185 to 186 hurricane, 187 to 188 typhoon, 189 to 190 gale, 191 to 192 storm, 193 to 194 violent storm, 195 to 196 hurricane, 197 to 198 typhoon, 199 to 200 gale, 201 to 202 storm, 203 to 204 violent storm, 205 to 206 hurricane, 207 to 208 typhoon, 209 to 210 gale, 211 to 212 storm, 213 to 214 violent storm, 215 to 216 hurricane, 217 to 218 typhoon, 219 to 220 gale, 221 to 222 storm, 223 to 224 violent storm, 225 to 226 hurricane, 227 to 228 typhoon, 229 to 230 gale, 231 to 232 storm, 233 to 234 violent storm, 235 to 236 hurricane, 237 to 238 typhoon, 239 to 240 gale, 241 to 242 storm, 243 to 244 violent storm, 245 to 246 hurricane, 247 to 248 typhoon, 249 to 250 gale, 251 to 252 storm, 253 to 254 violent storm, 255 to 256 hurricane, 257 to 258 typhoon, 259 to 260 gale, 261 to 262 storm, 263 to 264 violent storm, 265 to 266 hurricane, 267 to 268 typhoon, 269 to 270 gale, 271 to 272 storm, 273 to 274 violent storm, 275 to 276 hurricane, 277 to 278 typhoon, 279 to 280 gale, 281 to 282 storm, 283 to 284 violent storm, 285 to 286 hurricane, 287 to 288 typhoon, 289 to 290 gale, 291 to 292 storm, 293 to 294 violent storm, 295 to 296 hurricane, 297 to 298 typhoon, 299 to 300 gale, 301 to 302 storm, 303 to 304 violent storm, 305 to 306 hurricane, 307 to 308 typhoon, 309 to 310 gale, 311 to 312 storm, 313 to 314 violent storm, 315 to 316 hurricane, 317 to 318 typhoon, 319 to 320 gale, 321 to 322 storm, 323 to 324 violent storm, 325 to 326 hurricane, 327 to 328 typhoon, 329 to 330 gale, 331 to 332 storm, 333 to 334 violent storm, 335 to 336 hurricane, 337 to 338 typhoon, 339 to 340 gale, 341 to 342 storm, 343 to 344 violent storm, 345 to 346 hurricane, 347 to 348 typhoon, 349 to 350 gale, 351 to 352 storm, 353 to 354 violent storm, 355 to 356 hurricane, 357 to 358 typhoon, 359 to 360 gale, 361 to 362 storm, 363 to 364 violent storm, 365 to 366 hurricane, 367 to 368 typhoon, 369 to 370 gale, 371 to 372 storm, 373 to 374 violent storm, 375 to 376 hurricane, 377 to 378 typhoon, 379 to 380 gale, 381 to 382 storm, 383 to 384 violent storm, 385 to 386 hurricane, 387 to 388 typhoon, 389 to 390 gale, 391 to 392 storm, 393 to 394 violent storm, 395 to 396 hurricane, 397 to 398 typhoon, 399 to 400 gale, 401 to 402 storm, 403 to 404 violent storm, 405 to 406 hurricane, 407 to 408 typhoon, 409 to 410 gale, 411 to 412 storm, 413 to 414 violent storm, 415 to 416 hurricane, 417 to 418 typhoon, 419 to 420 gale, 421 to 422 storm, 423 to 424 violent storm, 425 to 426 hurricane, 427 to 428 typhoon, 429 to 430 gale, 431 to 432 storm, 433 to 434 violent storm, 435 to 436 hurricane, 437 to 438 typhoon, 439 to 440 gale, 441 to 442 storm, 443 to 444 violent storm, 445 to 446 hurricane, 447 to 448 typhoon, 449 to 450 gale, 451 to 452 storm, 453 to 454 violent storm, 455 to 456 hurricane, 457 to 458 typhoon, 459 to 460 gale, 461 to 462 storm, 463 to 464 violent storm, 465 to 466 hurricane, 467 to 468 typhoon, 469 to 470 gale, 471 to 472 storm, 473 to 474 violent storm, 475 to 476 hurricane, 477 to 478 typhoon, 479 to 480 gale, 481 to 482 storm, 483 to 484 violent storm, 485 to 486 hurricane, 487 to 488 typhoon, 489 to 490 gale, 491 to 492 storm, 493 to 494 violent storm, 495 to 496 hurricane, 497 to 498 typhoon, 499 to 500 gale, 501 to 502 storm, 503 to 504 violent storm, 505 to 506 hurricane, 507 to 508 typhoon, 509 to 510 gale, 511 to 512 storm, 513 to 514 violent storm, 515 to 516 hurricane, 517 to 518 typhoon, 519 to 520 gale, 521 to 522 storm, 523 to 524 violent storm, 525 to 526 hurricane, 527 to 528 typhoon, 529 to 530 gale, 531 to 532 storm, 533 to 534 violent storm, 535 to 536 hurricane, 537 to 538 typhoon, 539 to 540 gale, 541 to 542 storm, 543 to 544 violent storm, 545 to 546 hurricane, 547 to 548 typhoon, 549 to 550 gale, 551 to 552 storm, 553 to 554 violent storm, 555 to 556 hurricane, 557 to 558 typhoon, 559 to 560 gale, 561 to 562 storm, 563 to 564 violent storm, 565 to 566 hurricane, 567 to 568 typhoon, 569 to 570 gale, 571 to 572 storm, 573 to 574 violent storm, 575 to 576 hurricane, 577 to 578 typhoon, 579 to 580 gale, 581 to 582 storm, 583 to 584 violent storm, 585 to 586 hurricane, 587 to 588 typhoon, 589 to 590 gale, 591 to 592 storm, 593 to 594 violent storm, 595 to 596 hurricane, 597 to 598 typhoon, 599 to 600 gale, 601 to 602 storm, 603 to 604 violent storm, 605 to 606 hurricane, 607 to 608 typhoon, 609 to 610 gale, 611 to 612 storm, 613 to 614 violent storm, 615 to 616 hurricane, 617 to 618 typhoon, 619 to 620 gale, 621 to 622 storm, 623 to 624 violent storm, 625 to 626 hurricane, 627 to 628 typhoon, 629 to 630 gale, 631 to 632 storm, 633 to 634 violent storm, 635 to 636 hurricane, 637 to 638 typhoon, 639 to 640 gale, 641 to 642 storm, 643 to 644 violent storm, 645 to 646 hurricane, 647 to 648 typhoon, 649 to 650 gale, 651 to 652 storm, 653 to 654 violent storm, 655 to 656 hurricane, 657 to 658 typhoon, 659 to 660 gale, 661 to 662 storm, 663 to 664 violent storm, 665 to 666 hurricane, 667 to 668 typhoon, 669 to 670 gale, 671 to 672 storm, 673 to 674 violent storm, 675 to 676 hurricane, 677 to 678 typhoon, 679 to 680 gale, 681 to 682 storm, 683 to 684 violent storm, 685 to 686 hurricane, 687 to 688 typhoon, 689 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hurricane, 787 to 788 typhoon, 789 to 790 gale, 791 to 792 storm, 793 to 794 violent storm, 795 to 796 hurricane, 797 to 798 typhoon, 799 to 800 gale, 801 to 802 storm, 803 to 804 violent storm, 805 to 806 hurricane, 807 to 808 typhoon, 809 to 810 gale, 811 to 812 storm, 813 to 814 violent storm, 815 to 816 hurricane, 817 to 818 typhoon, 819 to 820 gale, 821 to 822 storm, 823 to 824 violent storm, 825 to 826 hurricane, 827 to 828 typhoon, 829 to 830 gale, 831 to 832 storm, 833 to 834 violent storm, 835 to 836 hurricane, 837 to 838 typhoon, 839 to 840 gale, 841 to 842 storm, 843 to 844 violent storm, 845 to 846 hurricane, 847 to 848 typhoon, 849 to 850 gale, 851 to 852 storm, 853 to 854 violent storm, 855 to 856 hurricane, 857 to 858 typhoon, 859 to 860 gale, 861 to 862 storm, 863 to 864 violent storm, 865 to 866 hurricane, 867 to 868 typhoon, 869 to 870 gale, 871 to 872 storm, 873 to 874 violent storm, 875 to 876 hurricane, 877 to 878 typhoon, 879 to 880 gale, 881 to 882 storm, 883 to 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hurricane, 1247 to 1248 typhoon, 1249 to 1250 gale, 1251 to 1252 storm, 1253 to 1254 violent storm, 1255 to 1256 hurricane, 1257 to 1258 typhoon, 1259 to 1260 gale, 1261 to 1262 storm, 1263 to 1264 violent storm, 1265 to 1266 hurricane, 1267 to 1268 typhoon, 1269 to 1270 gale, 1271 to 1272 storm, 1273 to 1274 violent storm, 1275 to 1276 hurricane, 1277 to 1278 typhoon, 1279 to 1280 gale, 1281 to 1282 storm, 1283 to 1284 violent storm, 1285 to 1286 hurricane, 1287 to 1288 typhoon, 1289 to 1290 gale, 1291 to 1292 storm, 1293 to 1294 violent storm, 1295 to 1296 hurricane, 1297 to 1298 typhoon, 1299 to 1300 gale, 1301 to 1302 storm, 1303 to 1304 violent storm, 1305 to 1306 hurricane, 1307 to 1308 typhoon, 1309 to 1310 gale, 1311 to 1312 storm, 1313 to 1314 violent storm, 1315 to 1316 hurricane, 1317 to 1318 typhoon, 1319 to 1320 gale, 1321 to 1322 storm, 1323 to 1324 violent storm, 1325 to 1326 hurricane, 1327 to 1328 typhoon, 1329 to 1330 gale, 1331 to 1332 storm, 1333 to 1334 violent storm, 1335 to 1336 hurricane, 1337 to 1338 typhoon, 1339 to 1340 gale, 1341 to 1342 storm, 1343 to 1344 violent storm, 1345 to 1346 hurricane, 1347 to 1348 typhoon, 1349 to 1350 gale, 1351 to 1352 storm, 1353 to 1354 violent storm, 1355 to 1356 hurricane, 1357 to 1358 typhoon, 1359 to 1360 gale, 1361 to 1362 storm, 1363 to 1364 violent storm, 1365 to 1366 hurricane, 1367 to 1368 typhoon, 1369 to 1370 gale, 1371 to 1372 storm, 1373 to 1374 violent storm, 1375 to 1376 hurricane, 1377 to 1378 typhoon, 1379 to 1380 gale, 1381 to 1382 storm, 1383 to 1384 violent storm, 1385 to 1386 hurricane, 1387 to 1388 typhoon, 1389 to 1390 gale, 1391 to 1392 storm, 1393 to 1394 violent storm, 1395 to 1396 hurricane, 1397 to 1398 typhoon, 1399 to 1400 gale, 1401 to 1402 storm, 1403 to 1404 violent storm, 1405 to 1406 hurricane, 1407 to 1408 typhoon, 1409 to 1410 gale, 1411 to 1412 storm, 1413 to 1414 violent storm, 1415 to 1416 hurricane, 1417 to 1418 typhoon, 1419 to 1420 gale, 1421 to 1422 storm, 1423 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